



(12) **EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION**

(45) Date of publication and mention  
of the grant of the patent:  
**08.08.2001 Bulletin 2001/32**

(51) Int Cl.7: **A61K 9/72**

(21) Application number: **95102113.8**

(22) Date of filing: **08.06.1992**

(54) **Non-chlorofluorocarbon aerosol formulations**

Fluorchlorkohlenwasserstofffreie Aerosolformulierungen

Formulations d'aérosols sans chlorofluorohydrocarbures

(84) Designated Contracting States:  
**AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IT LI LU MC NL  
PT SE**

(30) Priority: **10.06.1991 US 712791**

(43) Date of publication of application:  
**07.06.1995 Bulletin 1995/23**

(62) Document number(s) of the earlier application(s) in  
accordance with Art. 76 EPC:  
**92912490.7 / 0 588 897**

(73) Proprietor: **SCHERING CORPORATION**  
**Kenilworth, New Jersey 07033-0530 (US)**

(72) Inventors:  
• **Berry, Jullanne**  
**Hastings-on-Hudson, New York, 10706 (US)**  
• **Chaudry, Imtiaz A.**  
**North Caldwell, New Jersey 07006 (US)**

• **Sequelra, Joel A.**  
**New York, NY 10009 (US)**  
• **Kopcha, Michael**  
**East Brunswick, New Jersey 08816 (US)**

(74) Representative: **Schlich, George William et al**  
**Mathys & Squire**  
**European Patent Attorneys,**  
**100 Gray's Inn Road**  
**London WC1X 8AL (GB)**

(56) References cited:  
**EP-A- 0 240 484** **EP-A- 0 384 371**  
**DE-A- 3 246 081**

• **DEUTSCHE APOTHEKER ZEITUNG, vol.131,**  
**no.7, 14 February 1991, STUTTGART (DE) pages**  
**263 - 269, XP173520 M. KELLER**  
**'pharmazeutische aerosole'**

**EP 0 656 206 B1**

Note: Within nine months from the publication of the mention of the grant of the European patent, any person may give notice to the European Patent Office of opposition to the European patent granted. Notice of opposition shall be filed in a written reasoned statement. It shall not be deemed to have been filed until the opposition fee has been paid. (Art. 99(1) European Patent Convention).

## Description

INTRODUCTION TO THE INVENTION

- 5 [0001] The present invention is directed at aerosol formulations which are substantially free of chlorofluorocarbons (CFC's). More specifically, the present invention is directed at formulations substantially free of CFC's and having particular utility in medicinal applications, especially in metered dose pressurized inhalators (MDI's).
- 10 [0002] Metered dose inhalators have proven to be an effective method for delivering medicaments orally and nasally. They have been used extensively for delivering bronchodilating and steroidal compounds to asthmatics and may also be useful for delivering other compounds such as pentamidine and non-bronchodilator anti-inflammatory drugs. The rapid onset of activity of compounds administered in this manner and the absence of any significant side effects have resulted in a large number of compounds being formulated for administration via this route. Typically, the drug is delivered to the patient by a propellant system generally comprising one or more propellants which have the appropriate vapor pressure and which are suitable for oral or nasal administration. The more preferred propellant systems typically
- 15 comprise propellant 11, propellant 12, propellant 114 or mixtures thereof. Often the vapor pressure of the propellant systems is adjusted by admixing a liquid excipient with the propellant.
- [0003] However, propellants 11, 12 and 114 belong to a class of compounds known as chlorofluorocarbons, which have been linked to the depletion of ozone in the atmosphere. It has been postulated that ozone blocks certain harmful UV rays and that a decrease in the atmospheric ozone content will result in an increase in the incidence of skin cancer.
- 20 In the 1970's certain steps were taken to reduce the CFC emissions from aerosols. Other propellants, such as hydrocarbons, were used, or the product was delivered in a different manner. Because CFC usage in medicinal applications is relatively low i.e. less than 1% of total CFC emissions, and because of the health benefits associated with metered dose inhalators, steps were not taken at that time to restrict the use of CFC propellants in metered dose inhalators.
- [0004] However, continuing and more sophisticated ozone measurements have indicated that the earlier restrictions
- 25 in CFC usage were insufficient and that additional, significant steps should be taken to drastically reduce CFC emissions. Recently, recommendations have been made that CFC production be virtually discontinued by the end of this century. As a result, it may not be possible to continue to use CFC propellants in the intermediate and long term. While some efforts have been made to use non-pressurized metered dose inhalators, many of these devices have not been completely successful. Many do not deliver uniform doses, are mechanically complex, do not provide the 100-200
- 30 doses per unit of current aerosol containers, are difficult for individuals to utilize, and are bulky and/or cumbersome for the patients to use, particularly when they have an acute need for the medication.
- [0005] As a result, there is a need for aerosol formulations which are substantially free of CFC's. Non-CFC propellants systems must meet several criteria for pressurized metered dose inhalators. They must be non-toxic, stable and non-reactive with the medicament and the other major components in the valve/actuator. One propellant which has been
- 35 found to be suitable is  $\text{CF}_3\text{-CH}_2\text{F-CF}_3$ , also known as Freon 227, HFA 227, HFC 227 or 1,1,1,2,3,3,3 heptafluoropropane. However, certain physical properties, i.e., polarity and solubility, of HFC 227 differ from those of commonly used CFC propellants. Commonly used surfactants may be insoluble in HFA 227. Moreover, where the medicament is to be delivered as a solution, the medicament may not be readily soluble in this propellant. The polarity difference between HFC 227 and the previously used CFC propellants may result in a different delivery of the medicament when HFC 227
- 40 replaces a CFC propellant. The medicament may cream, settle or agglomerate in the non-CFC propellant even though this did not occur in the CFC propellant.
- [0006] The use of HFA 227 previously has been disclosed for use in medicinal inhalators. European Patent Publication No. 0 384 371 is directed at the combination of propellant 227 and propane, butane, isobutane,  $\text{Me}_2\text{O}$  and/or  $\text{F}_2\text{CHMe}$ .
- 45 [0007] Research Disclosure No. 30161, May, 1989 discloses that non-CFC propellants, such as fluorohydrocarbons may be used in pressurized medicaments delivered directly to the lungs, e.g. bronchodilators.
- [0008] Other publications have been directed at the use of other fluorohydrocarbons, such as HFC 134a, for aerosol propellants. European Patent Publication No. 0 372 777 is directed at medicinal aerosol formulations incorporating HFC 134a and an adjuvant having a higher polarity than the propellant. This publication lists several possible adjuvants
- 50 and surfactants for use in combination with the propellant and the medicament.
- [0009] International patent application No. WO 91/04011 discloses the combination of HFC 134a and a powdered medicament pre-coated with a non-perfluorinated surfactant prior to dispersing the powdered medicament in the propellant. Pages 6-7 of the publication list suitable surfactants for use with the propellant. A perfluorinated adjuvant optionally could be added. However, the pre-coating of the medicament may not be advantageous, since it adds an
- 55 additional, complex step to the manufacturing process.
- [0010] U.S. Patent No. 4,174,295 discloses the combination of HFC 134a with various chlorofluorocarbons and optionally a saturated hydrocarbon. U.S. Patent No. 2,885,427 discloses the use of HFC-134a as an aerosol propellant. U.S. Patent No. 3,261,748 discloses the use of HFC-134a for anesthesia. U.S. Patent Nos. 4,129,603, 4,311,863,

4,851,595 and European Publication No. 379,793 also disclose the use of HFC-134a as an aerosol propellant.

[0011] However, the specific combinations noted above may not provide the desired solubility, stability, low toxicity, exact dosage, correct particle size (if suspension) and/or compatibility with commonly used valves assemblies of metered dose inhalers.

[0012] EP-A-0384371 describes use of propellant 227 in an alcohol-containing perfume spray, though the formation is not for pharmaceutical use. DE-A-3246081 and EP-A-0240484 describe triglyceride esters of C<sub>8</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> fatty acids in combination with chlorofluorocarbons in sublingual administration of nitroglycerine. In these sprays, the triglyceride esters are used to replace or reduce the amount of alcohol otherwise required.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0013] Accordingly, the present invention is directed at a non-toxic formulation substantially free of CFC's having improved stability and compatibility with the medicament and which is relatively easily manufactured.

[0014] The present invention also is directed at formulations which may be utilized in present aerosol filling equipment with only relatively minor modifications and without pre-coating the medicament.

[0015] One embodiment of the present invention is directed at a formulation comprising:

- A. Propellant 1,1,1,2,3,3,3 heptafluoropropane;
- B. an excipient selected from the group consisting of Miglyol 812 and Miglyol 840, and combinations thereof;
- C. a medicament; and
- D. optionally a surfactant selected from the group consisting of oleic acid, sorbitan trioleate, cetyl pyridinium chloride, soya lecithin, Tween 20, Tween 60, Tween 80, Pluronic L-121 and Pluronic L-92, castor oil ethoxylate, pluronic F 68, Tetronic 150 R1 and combinations thereof.

[0016] Also included within the invention is an aerosol formulation comprising:

- A. an effective amount of medicament;
- B. 1,1,1,2,3,3,3 heptafluoropropane; and
- C. an excipient selected from the group consisting of: propylene glycol diesters of medium chain fatty acids; and triglyceride esters of medium chain fatty acids;

[0017] The formulation optionally may further comprise a surfactant. The surfactant preferably is selected from the group consisting of:

- oleic acid;
- sorbitan trioleate;
- cetyl pyridinium chloride;
- soya lecithin;
- polyoxyethylene(20) sorbitan monolaurate;
- polyoxyethylene (10) stearyl ether;
- polyoxyethylene (2) oleyl ether;
- polyoxypropylene-polyoxyethylene-ethylene diamine block copolymers;
- polyoxyethylene(20) sorbitan monostearate;
- polyoxyethylene(20) sorbitan monooleate;
- polyoxypropylene-polyoxyethylene block copolymers;
- castor oil ethoxylate; and combinations thereof.

[0018] The preferred liquid excipients are propyleneglycol diesters of medium chain fatty acids.

[0019] The preferred surfactants are oleic acid; sorbitan trioleate, cetylpyridinium chloride; polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monolaurate; polyoxypropylene-polyoxyethylene block copolymers; soya lecithin; and polyoxypropylene-polyoxyethylene-ethylenediamine block copolymers; with oleic acid being particularly preferred.

[0020] The invention is of particular utility where the medicament is albuterol, mometasone furoate or beclomethasone dipropionate, and salts and clathrates thereof.

[0021] A useful formulation range comprises :

A. 1,1,1,2,3,3,3 heptafluoropropane	25 - 99.99 wt %
B. medicament	0.01 - 1 wt %

(continued)

C. excipient up to	up to 75 wt %
D. surfactant	0 - 3 wt %

**[0022]** The present invention also is directed at a method of treating asthma in mammals comprising administering to a mammal in need of such treatment an effective amount of aerosol formulation comprising:

- A. a medicament selected from the group comprising albuterol, mometasone furoate, beclomethasone dipropionate, and salts and clathrates thereof;
- B. 1,1,1,2,3,3,3 heptafluoropropane; and
- C. an excipient selected from the group consisting of:

propylene glycol diesters of medium chain fatty acids; and  
triglyceride esters of medium chain fatty acids;

**[0023]** A surfactant optionally is present. The surfactant preferably is selected from the group consisting of:

- oleic acid;
- sorbitan trioleate;
- cetyl pyridinium chloride;
- soya lecithin;
- polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monolaurate;
- polyoxyethylene (10) stearyl ether;
- polyoxyethylene (2) oleyl ether;
- polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene-ethylene diamine block copolymers;
- polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monostearate;
- polyoxypropylene-polyoxyethylene block copolymers;
- castor oil ethoxylate; and combinations thereof.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

**[0024]** The formulations of the present invention all utilize propellant 227 in combination with the medicament and the excipient, and optionally a surfactant.

**[0025]** The excipient facilitates the compatibility of the medicament with the propellant and also lowers the discharge pressure to an acceptable range i.e. about  $2.76 - 5.52 \times 10^5$  newton/meter<sup>2</sup> absolute (40 to 80 psia), preferably  $3.45 - 4.83 \times 10^5$  newton/meter<sup>2</sup> absolute (50 to 70 psia). The excipient chosen must be non-reactive with the medicament, relatively non-toxic, and should have a vapor pressure below about  $3.45 \times 10^5$  newton/meter<sup>2</sup> absolute (50 psia). As used hereinafter the term "medium chain fatty acids" refers to chains of alkyl groups terminating in a -COOH group and having 6-12 carbon atoms, preferably 8-10 carbon atoms. The term "short chain fatty acids" refers to chains of alkyl groups terminating in a -COOH group and having 4-8 carbon atoms. The term "alcohol" includes C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> alcohols, such as methanol, ethanol and isopropanol. Among the preferred excipients are:

- propylene glycol diesters of medium chain fatty acids available under the tradename Miglyol 840 (from Hüls America, Inc. Piscataway, N.J.); and
- triglyceride esters of medium chain fatty acids available under the tradename Miglyol 812 (from Hüls).

**[0026]** A surfactant optionally may be added to lower the surface and interfacial tension between the medicament and the propellant. Where the medicament, propellant and excipient are to form a suspension, a surfactant may or may not be required. Where the medicament, propellant and excipient are to form a solution, a surfactant may or may not be necessary, depending in part, on the solubility of the particular medicament and excipient. The surfactant may be any suitable, non-toxic compound which is non-reactive with the medicament and which substantially reduces the surface tension between the medicament, the excipient and the propellant and/or acts as a valve lubricant. Among the preferred surfactants are:

- oleic acid available under the tradename oleic acid NF6321 (from Henkel Corp. Emery Group, Cincinnati, Ohio);
- cetylpyridinium chloride (from Arrow Chemical, Inc. Westwood, N.J.);

soya lecithin available under the tradename Epikuron 200 (from Lucas Meyer Decatur, Illinois);  
polyoxyethylene(20) sorbitan monolaurate available under the tradename Tween 20 (from ICI Specialty Chemicals, Wilmington, Delaware);  
polyoxyethylene(20) sorbitan monostearate available under the tradename Tween 60 (from ICI);  
5 polyoxyethylene(20) sorbitan monooleate available under the tradename Tween 80 (from ICI);  
polyoxyethylene (10) stearyl ether available under the tradename Brij 76 (from ICI);  
polyoxyethylene (2) oleyl ether available under the tradename Brij 92 (from ICI);  
polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene-ethylenediamine block copolymer available under the tradename Tetronic 150 R1 (from BASF);  
10 polyoxypropylene-polyoxyethylene block copolymers available under the tradenames Pluronic L-92, Pluronic L-121 and Pluronic F 68 (from BASF);  
castor oil ethoxylate available under the tradename Alkasurf CO-40 (from Rhone-Poulenc Mississauga Ontario, Canada); and mixtures thereof.

15 **[0027]** The medicaments of the present invention may include any pharmaceutically active compounds which are to be delivered by oral inhalation or nasally. Typical classes of compounds include bronchodilators, anti-inflammatory compounds, antihistamines, antiallergics, analgesics, antitussives, anti-anginal medications, steroids, corticosteroids, vasoconstrictors and antibiotics. Specific compounds within these classes of compounds are albuterol, mometasone furoate, beclomethasone dipropionate, isoproterenol, heparin, terbutaline, rimiterol, perbuterol, disodium cromoglycate, isoprenaline, adrenaline, pentamidine and ipratropium bromide. These compounds may be utilized either as the  
20 free base, as a salt, or as a clathrate, depending upon the stability and solubility of the active compound in the specific formulation. When clathrates are utilized, P-11 and hexane clathrates are particularly preferred.

**[0028]** Where the active compound forms a suspension, the particle size should be relatively uniform, with substantially all the particles preferably ranging between about 0.1-25 microns, preferably 0.5-10 microns, more preferably 1-5  
25 microns. Particles larger than 25 microns may be held up in the oropharyngeal cavity, while particles smaller than about 0.5 micron preferably are not utilized, since they would be more likely to be exhaled and, therefore, not reach the lungs of the patient.

**[0029]** The formulations of the present invention may be filled into the aerosol containers using conventional filling equipment. Since propellant 227 may not be compatible with all elastomeric compounds currently utilized in present  
30 aerosol valve assemblies, it may be necessary to substitute other materials, such as white buna rubber, or to utilize excipients and optionally surfactants which mitigate the adverse effects of propellant 227 on the valve components.

**[0030]** To assure uniform dispersion of the active ingredient, the formulations typically will include the following components:

	Range (wt %)	Preferred Range (wt%)	Most Preferred Range (wt%)
Medicament	0.01 - 1	0.03 - 0.7	0.05 - 0.5
Propellant	25 - 99.99	50 - 99.97	50 - 99.95
Excipient(s)	up to 75	up to 50	up to 50
40 Surfactant(s)	0 - 3	0 - 2	0 - 1

**[0031]** Depending on the particular application, the container may be charged with a predetermined quantity of formulation for single or multiple dosing. Typically, the container is sized for multiple-dosing, and, therefore, it is very  
45 important that the formulation delivered is substantially uniform for each dosing. For example, where the formulation is for bronchodilation, the container typically is charged with a sufficient quantity of the formulation for 200 charges.

**[0032]** Suitable suspensions may be screened in part by observing several physical properties of the formulation, i. e. the rate of particle agglomeration, the size of the agglomerates and the rate of particulate creaming/settling and comparing these to an acceptable standard. Suitable solutions may be screened by observing the solubility of the  
50 medicament over the entire recommended storage temperature range.

**[0033]** Suspensions of the present invention preferably may be prepared by either the pressure filling or cold filling procedures well-known in the art.

**[0034]** For metered dose inhalators, suspensions may be particularly preferred for efficacy and stability considerations.

**[0035]** Those skilled in the art may choose to add one or more preservative, buffer, antioxidant, sweetener and/or  
55 flavors or other taste masking agents depending upon the characteristics of the formulation.

**[0036]** Examples below further describe the present invention. For several of the examples, alternative formulations denoted as A and B are provided.

EP 0 656 206 B1

5

10

EXAMPLE I		
Component		Wt%
	A	B
Albuterol	0.5	0.1
Miglyol 812	10.0	1.0
HFC-227	89.5	98.9

15

EXAMPLE II		
	A	B
Albuterol	0.5	0.1
Miglyol 840	10.0	1.0
HFC-227	89.5	98.9

20

EXAMPLE III		
	A	B
Oleic Acid	0.001	0.01
Albuterol	0.1	0.1
Miglyol 812	1.0	10.0
HFC 227	98.8	89.8

25

30

EXAMPLE IV	
Tetronic 150 R1	0.1
Albuterol	0.1
Miglyol 812	9.8
HFC-227	90

35

40

EXAMPLE V		
	A	B
Pluronic L121	0.1	0.1
Albuterol	0.1	0.1
Miglyol 812	1.0	10.0
HFC 227	98.8	89.8

45

50

55

EXAMPLE VI	
Tween 20	0.1
Albuterol	0.1
Miglyol 812	10.0
Vertrel 245	10.0
HFC-227	79.8

EP 0 656 206 B1

5

EXAMPLE VII		
	A	B
Pluronic L 121	0.1	0.1
Mometasone Furoate	0.1	0.1
Miglyol 812	1.0	10.0
HFC 227	98.8	89.8

10

EXAMPLE VIII	
Tetronic 150 R1	0.1
Mometasone Furoate	0.1
Miglyol 812	9.8
HFC-227	90

15

20

EXAMPLE IX	
Mometasone Furoate	0.1
Miglyol 812	9
Oleic Acid	0.005
Tetronic 150 R1	0.01
HFC-227	90.885

25

30

EXAMPLE X	
Beclomethasone Dipropionate	0.1
Miglyol 840	9
Oleic Acid	0.005
Pluronic L121	0.01
HFC-227	90.885

35

40

EXAMPLE XI		
	A	B
Oleic Acid	0.001	0.01
Mometasone Furoate	0.1	0.1
Miglyol 812	1.0	10.0
HFC 227	98.8	89.8

45

50

EXAMPLE XII		
	A	B
Pluronic L121	0.1	0.1
Beclomethasone Dipropionate	0.1	0.1
Miglyol 812	1.0	10.0
HFC 227	98.8	89.8

55



EXAMPLE XIII		
	A	B
Beclomethasone Dipropionate	0.1	0.1
Miglyol 812	1.0	10.0
HFC 227	98.9	89.9

[0037] While the examples above have been directed at albuterol, mometasone furoate and beclomethasone dipropionate, it is contemplated that other orally or nasally administered medicaments could be utilized. Similarly, it is contemplated that excipients and surfactants other than those exemplified may be utilized.

## Claims

1. An inhalation aerosol formulation comprising:

- A. an effective amount of a medicament;
- B. 1,1,1,2,3,3,3 heptafluoropropane;
- C. an excipient selected from a propylene glycol diester of a C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> fatty acid and a triglyceride ester of a C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> fatty acid; and
- D. optionally, one or more components selected from one or more of the following:

- surfactants;
- preservatives;
- buffers;
- antioxidants;
- sweeteners; and
- taste masking agents.

2. A formulation according to claim 1 wherein the medicament is selected from albuterol; mometasone furoate; beclomethasone dipropionate; isoproterenol; heparin; terbutaline; rimiterol; perbuterol; disodium cromoglycate; isoprenaline; adrenaline; pentamidine; ipratropium bromide; and salts and clathrates thereof.

3. A formulation according to claim 2 wherein the medicament is selected from albuterol; albuterol sulfate; beclomethasone dipropionate; beclomethasone dipropionate clathrates; and mometasone furoate.

4. A formulation according to any preceding claim containing 0.01 to 1 percent by weight medicament.

5. A formulation according to claim 4 containing 0.03 to 0.7 percent by weight medicament.

6. A formulation according to claim 5 containing 0.05 to 0.5 percent by weight medicament.

7. A formulation according to any preceding claim wherein the medicament is a powder having a mean particle size of 1 to 5 microns.

8. A formulation according to any preceding claim wherein the excipient is a diester or triester of C<sub>8</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> fatty acid.

9. A formulation according to any preceding claim comprising 1 to 50 percent by weight excipient.

10. A formulation according to Claim 9 comprising 1 to 10 percent by weight excipient.

11. A formulation according to any preceding claim for medical use.

12. A formulation according to any preceding claim and comprising a medicament selected from albuterol, mometasone furoate, beclomethasone dipropionate, and salts and clathrates thereof, for the treatment of asthma in mammals.



## Patentansprüche

### 1. Aerosol-Formulierung zum Inhalieren, umfassend:

- 5           A. eine wirksame Menge eines Medikaments;  
             B. 1,1,1,2,3,3,3-Heptafluorpropan;  
             C. einen Arzneimittelhilfsstoff, der aus einem Propylenglycoldiester einer C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>-Fettsäure und einem Triglyceridester einer C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>-Fettsäure ausgewählt ist; und  
             D. gegebenenfalls eine oder mehrere Komponenten, die aus einem oder mehreren der folgenden
- 10           Tenside,  
             Konservierungsmittel,  
             Puffer,  
             Antioxidationsmittel,  
             Süßstoffe und  
             Geschmacksmaskierungsmittel
- 15           ausgewählt sind.
- 20   2. Formulierung gemäß Anspruch 1, worin das Medikament aus Albuterol; Mometasonfuroat; Beclomethasondipropionat; Isoproterenol; Heparin; Terbutalin; Rimiterol; Perbuterol; Dinatriumcromoglycat; Isoprenalin; Adrenalin; Pentamidin; Ipratropiumbromid und Salzen und Clathraten derselben ausgewählt ist.
- 25   3. Formulierung gemäß Anspruch 2, worin das Medikament aus Albuterol; Albuterolsulfat; Beclomethasondipropionat; Beclomethasondipropionat, Clathraten und Mometasonfuroat ausgewählt ist.
4. Formulierung gemäß irgendeinem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, die 0,01 bis 1 Gew.-% des Medikaments enthält.
- 30   5. Formulierung gemäß Anspruch 4, die 0,03 bis 0,7 Gew.-% des Medikaments enthält.
6. Formulierung gemäß Anspruch 5, die 0,05 bis 0,5 Gew.-% des Medikaments enthält.
- 35   7. Formulierung gemäß irgendeinem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, worin das Medikament ein Pulver mit einer mittleren Teilchengröße von 1 bis 5 µm ist.
8. Formulierung gemäß irgendeinem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, worin der Arzneimittelhilfsstoff ein Diester oder Triester einer C<sub>8</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-Fettsäure ist.
- 40   9. Formulierung gemäß irgendeinem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, die 1 bis 50 Gew.-% des Arzneimittelhilfsstoffs umfasst.
10. Formulierung gemäß Anspruch 9, die 1 bis 10 Gew.-% des Arzneimittelhilfsstoffs umfasst.
- 45   11. Formulierung gemäß irgendeinem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche zur medizinischen Verwendung.
12. Formulierung gemäß irgendeinem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, umfassend ein Medikament, das aus Albuterol, Mometasonfuroat, Beclomethasondipropionat und Salzen und Clathraten derselben ausgewählt ist, zur Behandlung von Asthma in Säugern.
- 50

## Revendications

### 1. Formulation en aérosol pour inhalation, comprenant:

- 55           A. une quantité efficace d'un médicament;  
             B. du 1,1,1,2,3,3,3 heptafluoropropane;  
             C. un excipient sélectionné parmi un propylène glycol diester d'un acide gras C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> et un ester de triglycéride

## EP 0 656 206 B1

d'un acide gras C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>; et

D. facultativement, un ou plusieurs composants sélectionnés parmi un ou plusieurs de ceux qui suivent:

- 5 agents tensioactifs;  
conservateurs  
tampons;  
antioxydants;  
édulcorants; et  
10 agents masquant le goût.
2. Formulation selon la revendication 1 où le médicament est sélectionné parmi albutérol; furoate de monométhasone; dipropionate de béclo méthasone; isoprotérénol; héparine; terbutaline; rimitérol; perbutérol; cromoglycate disodique; isoprénaline; adrénaline; pentamidine; bromure d'ipratopium; et sels et clathrates de ceux-ci.
- 15 3. Formulation selon la revendication 2 où le médicament est sélectionné parmi albutérol; sulfate d'albutérol; dipropionate de béclo méthasone; clathrates de dipropionate de béclo méthasone; et furoate de monométhasone.
4. Formulation selon toute revendication précédente contenant 0,01 à 1 pour cent en poids du médicament.
- 20 5. Formulation selon la revendication 4 contenant 0,03 à 0,7 pour cent en poids du médicament.
6. Formulation selon la revendication 5 contenant 0,05 à 0,5 pour cent en poids du médicament.
- 25 7. Formulation selon toute revendication précédente où le médicament est une poudre ayant une dimension moyenne de particule de 1 à 5 microns.
8. Formulation selon toute revendication précédente où l'excipient est un diester ou triester d'un acide gras C<sub>8</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>.
9. Formulation selon toute revendication précédente comprenant 1 à 50 pour cent en poids d'excipient.
- 30 10. Formulation selon la revendication 9 comprenant 1 à 10 pour cent en poids d'excipient.
11. Formulation selon toute revendication précédente pour un usage médical.
- 35 12. Formulation selon toute revendication précédente et comprenant un médicament sélectionné parmi albutérol, furoate de monométhasone, dipropionate de béclo méthasone, et sels et clathrates de ceux-ci, pour le traitement de l'asthme chez les mammifères.